



maintained) at more than double expense that it might be by a proper attention to vines; and still, at the same time reduced to poverty, they would otherwise be enriched by such attention.

Among the many artificial grasses, which the recent improvements in Agriculture have brought into cultivation, there are several which will be found to be well adapted to our soil and climate. Herbs grass, red top, orchard grass, and tall meadow grass—the two former for wet and low lands, and the two latter for high and dry places, would be valuable acquisitions to every North Carolina farm.—*Agriculture*.

#### MORAL DEPARTMENT.

##### OF THE FOLLY OF TRYING TO PLEASE EVERY BODY.

There is a happy medium betwixt the heartless disposition to please nobody, and the absurd aim to please every body; and fortunate are they who find this middle line, and keep to it so steadily as seldom to run into the extreme on either side.

It is no good sign to be different with respect to what the world thinks or says of us, since it would argue either a foolishness of pride or a total lack of sensibility. This would be the character of such indifference, were it real; but, in truth, it is mere affectation or pretence. If we except those that are at the very bottom of the scale of human life, and only a small proportion even of them, it may be fairly concluded that no man nor woman, is altogether indifferent about the good or bad opinion of fellow beings. So far from it, the few who lay claim to this amiable distinction, have been found, generally speaking, peculiarly rancorous and vindictive toward such as had merely spoken disrespectfully of their talents. No authors, for example, have written with more agony under the merited lash of criticism, or been more jealous and vindictive, than some of those who pretended to look down with cold scorn upon the whole fraternity of critics.

Social qualities and feelings are among the primitive ingredients of our nature, and to divest ourselves of them would be to divest ourselves of humanity itself. They are rather to be cherished and cultivated, every way, and by all lawful means. It is not only right but laudable, to wish to be generally esteemed and beloved—to cultivate friendship—to avoid giving unnecessary offence—and to conform to the feelings and customs of those about us, so far as may be done with a good conscience, and consistently with one's personal circumstances. It is not only right but laudable, to make it a part of our own pleasure to please others; and when we are compelled to differ with them, to do it, if possible, without rancor or bitterness.

There is such a thing as a union of condescension and firmness; and a happy thing it is. To condescend in the things indifferent, in things trivial, in things that touch not the conscience, nor seriously harm or endanger one's earthly interest and welfare; and meanwhile to go not a step farther for any persuasion whatever; no, notwithstanding one's nearest friends—that is the golden mean.

As some pretend to care for none, there are those who on the other hand, try to please all, by becoming—not in its best sense—"all things to all men." Some do not from selfish designs altogether; and others from a too yielding temper. These last cannot bear, in any case, to be opposed or to oppose: and so they readily fall in with the sentiments and views of their present company, and side with every man they meet. Often this pliability of mind or temper is owing to a sort of amiable weakness, but it is destructive of all respectability of character.

I know not how to illustrate this point better than by the following story, which as to substance and path, may be regarded as undoubtedly true.

Some very long time since, Parson M., of Massachusetts (then a British colony) being at Boston, bought him a wig there, and returning home, wore it at church the next sabbath. As a wig of such a size and shape was quite a novelty in that Upper place, it gave offence to almost the whole congregation, who, both male and female, repaired the next day to their minister's house, and stated their complaint, the burden of which was, that the wig was one of the Boston notions, and had the look of fashion and pride. The good-natured minister, thereupon, brought it forth, and bade them fashion it to their own liking. This task they set about in good earnest, and with the help of scissors, cut off lock after lock, till at last they all declared themselves satisfied—say one, who alleged, that wearing any wig at all, was in his opinion, a breach of the commandment, which saith, "Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image, or likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath." This last objector Mr. M.—sighed, by convincing him that the wig, in the condition it then was, did not resemble any thing either above or below.

Even so fares it with the characters that make it their aim to please every body. Slashed on this side and on that, and twisted into every shape and out of all shape, they finally come to the condition of his reverence's wig.

#### BETTING ON ELECTIONS.

If there is a danger to our liberties against the insidious approach of which we should guard, that danger is the corruption of the elective franchise, and nothing is more potent to produce that corruption than the pernicious custom of betting on elections. This custom saps the very foundation of liberty.

Our elections into mere gambling machines, by which money is to be lost or won, and patriotism, liberty and morality, are by it sacrificed at the shrine of a ruinous and degrading vice. The present political contest in Pennsylvania shows this evil in a most alarming form. Half a million of money is staked in Philadelphia alone upon the contest, and the gubernatorial candidates are regarded, not in the light of men to be chosen to the highest station of the Government, and to govern a free people; but in the light of race horses on a course, who, by reaching the goal or by being distanced, are to win or lose for their supporters a fortune. When gambling usurps the place of regard for public weal there must be political jockeying and political fraud. The man who has staked his all upon the result of an election will not be very nice as to the means by which that election is gained, and bribery, intimidation or fraud in voting, are no longer viewed with the horror they should be looked upon by every man who claims to be an American citizen, and regards the right of voting as his most sacred and intangible right. The evil is growing; it is a cancer that if not checked in the first outbreak will soon corrode the very heart of our liberties and convert us from

a nation of freemen into the slaves of black legs. Legislative enactments should make a penal, the people should raise their voice against it, and the press—but also, the press too often is made the very stool pigeons of political gamblers, instead of placing itself as a barrier against this vice, the mighty engine is converted into the shudder and duster of the political pack. Every day brings us papers in which are displayed in dragon figures the enormous odds offered on some favorite race horse—candidate we mean, and its aid is lent to disseminate the offer, and the editor is degraded into a snake milder! He disclaims all participation in the bet, holds up his hands in holy horror against the practice, yet does all in his power to have the bet taken and jeers his opponents as cravens if they have the moral courage to refuse. Is this the use of the press? Shall they who are the sentinels of liberty open the gates to her foe? Shall the purity of the elective franchise be thus endangered by those who profess to be its guardians?—*Forbid it honesty! Forbid it Law! Forbid it Heaven!*—*Baltimore Sun.*

#### MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

##### VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Hibernia, at New York, brings Liverpool papers to the 23rd, and London to the 27th September, both inclusive. The Journal of Commerce, Courier, and Gazette furnish the following items:

The chief topic of interest in matters of trade relates to the grain market, concerning which pretty full accounts will be found below. The weather had continued fine for harvesting, and the crop would be secured in excellent condition; yet notwithstanding this, prices had advanced, and speculators were shaping their calculations for a further rise. The duties on grain had advanced to 2s. and 3d. per quarter, and were very soon expected to be up to 10s. 8d. and 4s. 6d. per bbl. on flour. Great complaint was making against the corn laws. The accounts from Dantzig and some other parts of Europe are less favorable to large supplies from thence, than had been anticipated.

Cotton remained about as before. A considerable movement had taken place in tobacco.

##### FRANCE AND MEXICO.

It is affirmed that an order has been issued from France to the effect that, in the event of a war between France and Mexico, all vessels sailing under Mexican letters of marque, will be treated as pirates, unless their crews are composed of at least two-thirds Mexican.

The Liverpool Chronicle of 29th Sept. says, that a regular steam navigation, by means of four vessels of 1800 tons burden each, is about to be established between Havre and New York.

The new steam ship Liverpool, which is now fitting out in the Trafalgar Dock, is advertised to sail on her first voyage to New York on Saturday, the 20th of October. She is a splendid vessel, and is expected to steam and sail fast.

London, Wednesday evening, Sept. 26.—Money is rather more plentiful than it has been, and the rates of discount are lower being 2½ to 3 per cent. on bankers' bills. The English funds continue very steady, at high prices, and seem unaffected by the now more clearly demonstrated scarcity of wheat, and its necessary results in the employment of immense capital in the purchase of foreign wheat.

To-day Consols have been 94 money, and 94½ account. The grain trade continues very firm, and necessarily, under present circumstances, occupies much attention. The duty on foreign wheat to-morrow morning is expected to be 10s. 8d. per quarter. This matter, however, does not create much interest. Prices of British wheat are confidently expected to be higher.

From the Liverpool Chronicle, Sept. 28.

**The Harvest.**—The splendid weather of the last fortnight has saved the harvest in the north of England and Scotland. Frosty nights and drying winds have done even more than the sunshines to ripen the corn; and we may now say that throughout Yorkshire, even in the more elevated parts, with very few exceptions, every species of corn is fully ripe, and the farmers are busily engaged in cutting it and clearing it away. A great quantity of corn has been hauled during the present week, but still by far the largest proportion is in the field, most of it, however, cut and shocks, and beautifying the face of the country. Another week, with proper exertion on the part of the husbandman, will house the precious fruits of the earth, or, at least, a very large proportion of them. The crops of oats and barley are, we believe, rather over than under an average, and they will be reaped in good condition. The wheat, though in many places abundant, and perhaps in most uninjured, has yet suffered enough to reduce the crop below an average. Of this, from all the accounts, we cannot have any doubt.—*Leeds Mercury.*

There are three places which claim the honor of having originally invented the art of printing, *Haarlem*, *Mentz*, and *Strasburg*. Venice has a stronger claim than any other place to the improvement which has been made. It has long been a subject of controversy between the advocates of these several places, and though it is a contest which will hardly be the cause of any great advantage to the world, still it tends to throw light on the dawning of that art which is acknowledged to be the lever by which the moral and political world is directed.

From what we are able to gather from the arguments advanced in defence of the claims of these three places, we have mentioned—the truly original inventor seems to have been a resident of *Haarlem*—one *LAURENTIUS*. He was a man of great wealth and ingenuity. Proceeding step by step, he finally brought the art to the perfection it now has, so far as the type is concerned. He first had beaten letters, which he changed subsequently for leaden ones. He ultimately made them of a mixture of lead and tin, as a less flexible and much more durable substance. His first works were published with separate wooden types tied together with threads. Wooden cuts were introduced into them. He died about the year 1440. Printing is said to have been introduced into England about 1461 by one *William Caxton* a citizen of London. The first work that is known to have a date to it was "THE PSALTER" published at *Mentz*, 1457. The first regular and permanent Newspaper in England was established in 1622. The first on this Continent was the "Boston News-Letter" the publication of which was begun by *B. Green*, Esq., in 1704.—*Microcosm.*

#### From the United States Service Journal.

##### EXTRAORDINARY SECT OF FANATICS IN INDIA.

Ever since I have been in India I have heard of a class of Mussulmans, the disciples of a sect or saint, by name Shaikh Rustaf, who, in order to impress the unbelievers with the truth of the Mussulman's faith, imparted to his followers the power of plunging swords and daggers into their bodies, cutting off their tongue, frying it and putting it together again, cutting off the head and limbs, scooping out the eye, and in truth, doing with their bodies whatever it pleased them to do; all of which Colonel G.—, in company with a clergyman, a Mr. R.—, had seen when the latter grew sick and ran out of the place, declaring it was the power of Satan, which to this day he believed, and the Colonel, that it is done through the power of the art magic, at which, I, of course, laughed, and declared that so soon as a man of the regiment (by the name of Shaikh Kureen, one of these Rustaf) should return from furlough, I would witness the

#### GOVERNOR'S SALARIES.

The salary of the Governor of Louisiana, is \$7,500; of the Governors of New York and Pennsylvania, 4,000; of Massachusetts, 3,500; South Carolina, 3,500; of Virginia, 2,323; of Georgia, 3,000; of Maryland, 2,000; of Mississippi and Kentucky, 2,500 each; of New Jersey, North Carolina, Alabama and Tennessee, 2,000 each; Maine and Missouri, 1,500 each; Delaware, 1,323; Ohio, 1,200; Connecticut and New Hampshire, 1,100 each; Indiana and Illinois, 1,000 each; Vermont 750; Rhode Island, 400.

**Saxony Indies.**—A tourist in Germany gives the following description of the Saxony ladies:— "Ladies are models of industry; whether at home or abroad, knitting and needle work no interruption. A lady going to a rout would think little of forgetting her fan, but could not spend half an hour without her implements of industry. A man would be quite pardoned for doubting, on entering such a drawing room, whether he had not strayed into a school of industry, and whether he was not expected to cheapen stockings, instead of dealing in small talk. At Dresden it carried so far that even the theatre is not protected against stocking wares. I have seen a lady gravely lay down her work, wipe away the tears which the sorrows of Checkla, in Wallenstein's death, had brought into her eyes, and immediately resume her knitting.—*Poulson's Advertiser.*

The King of Bavaria is about to erect a temple in honor of the great men of Germany. The edifice is to be built of gray marble, and will it is said in its exterior, resemble in some degree the Madeleine at Paris. There will be 54 pillars, of the same color as the body of the building. The entrance is to be twenty-four feet in height, and will open into a gallery one hundred and fifty feet long, fifty broad, and about the same number of feet in height. The apartment is to be divided into three sections by projecting pilasters, each section to be lighted by a sky light.

On each side above the cornice, will be panels of red marble, in which will be inscribed, in letters of gold, the names of the great men whose portraits may not have been obtained. The busts will be ranged around the rooms, and, together with the ornamental portions of the interior, produce a magnificent effect. Such a temple as the one proposed will be fitting memorial of the superiority of talent; and will do honor to a monarch who knows so well how to appreciate intellectual greatness.—Wealth and power should thus always own the supremacy.—*IB.*

A meeting of steamboat owners, officers, &c., was held in Cincinnati last week, at which it was resolved not to regard the law passed by Congress at the last session, entitled "an act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam." —

**Westward Ho!**—A fleet of some nine steam-boats left our harbor this morning and in the course of the day for the far west, bearing from the wharves at least fifteen hundred passengers. In the space of one day has a population sufficient to create a respectable sized village, been removed from among us, and yet we do not miss them. They come among us, stay perhaps a week, and depart, without increasing or diminishing our population perceptibly. It would seem that the whole world is on the move, and passing and repassing through our city. By the way, our harbour is too small by one half for the increasing commerce of the lakes—especially at such a time as this, when the wind down the lake has prevented departure for some days, and at the same time been filling it with arrivals. The guardians of Buffalo and its interests must become active in an enterprise so desirable, and in fact so essential to its future prosperity.—*Buffalo Com. Ad.*

**MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.**—This line is frequently alluded to in public discussions, and yet many readers are unable to define its true character and meaning. To such the following explanation from the Salem Gazette will be read with interest: "This boundary is so termed from the names of Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon—the two gentlemen who were appointed to run unfinished lines in 1761, between Pennsylvania and Maryland, on the territories subjected to the heirs of Penn and Lord Baltimore. A temporary line had been run in 1739 between themselves. A decree had been made in 1619 by King James, delineating the boundaries between the lands given by charter to the first Lord Baltimore, and those adjudged to his majesty (afterwards to William Penn) which divided the tract of land between Delaware Bay and the Eastern sea on one side, and the Chesapeake Bay on the other, by a line equally intersecting it, drawn from Cape Henlopen, to the 4th degree of North latitude. A decree in chancery rendered the King's decree imperative. But the situation of Henlopen became the subject of serious, protracted and expensive litigation, particularly after the death of Penn, 1718, and of Lord Baltimore in 1714, till John and Richard Thomas Penn (who had become the sole proprietors of the American possessions of their father William,) and Cilius, Lord Baltimore, grandson of Charles and great grandson of Cecilius, the original patentee, entered into an agreement on the 10th of May, 1727. To this agreement a chart was appended, which ascertained the site of Cape Henlopen, and delineated a division by an east and west line, running westward from that cape to the exact middle of the peninsula. Lord Baltimore became dissatisfied with this agreement, and endeavored to invalidate it. Chancery suits, kingly decrees, and proprietary arrangements followed which eventually produced the appointment of commissioners to run the temporary line. This was effected in 1739. But the cause in chancery being decided in 1759, new commissioners were appointed, who could not however agree, and the question remained open till 1761, when the line was run by Messrs. Mason and Dixon."

**The Steubenville Herald (Whig) thus sang the Whig defeat in Ohio:** "Well, here we are—the election over—and the Whigs rowed up salt river—yes, to its entire head waters. We have been routed, "horsed and dragoons;" our camp laid waste, baggage taken, and the right and left wings, main body, general and all, totally used up. We have met our enemy, and we are their's—every mother's son. The result in this county, and, indeed, the result throughout the whole State, has astonished us all. We got the wrong snap, we must confess, in getting into the Loco Foco this heat. But when we were driven into them, kicked into them, or went into them, it is our business. Suffice it to say, that we did get into them, were handled rough enough, and capsized in all quarters. Hence "great battle" was fought, our cry was—"all in rescue"—egad, had it not been for all the day we have been wretchedly misunderstood—*the Whigs*, only, turned out. The only licking the Loco have received, is the county of Licking, and that has been about a cool thousand. We have lost our governor, Congressmen, Assembly-men, and nothing else to lose."

**Lobelia Convention.**—On Monday last a convention of the delegates of the Lobelia system in Philadelphia. It consisted of delegates from various Themonian Societies in the United States according to appointment; the majority being thorough disciples of Dr. Thomson, and a portion differing with him on some points. The former refusing to recognise the latter as Themonian, as the Constitution not providing for their exclusion. After this, Dr. Thomson invited his disciples to form a new Constitution, at the Hall of the Franklin Institute, in Seventh street. Those who differed with Dr. Thomson afterwards met at Washington, likewise to form a new Constitution. Both meetings were still sitting on Tuesday evening.—*Sax.*

women, they were anxious of passing the night, and did not up their usual dry; the dogs were in the distance, and it was not till the moon was up, the flock at full moon, and without a bark, miles, that the two hundred ponies had broken out of the herd. Down to the bright somerset, came two gaunt ones, and the herd continued its headlong flight, leaving the two prostrate companions. Up to the whole band of Gauchos ran in, took hold of their legs; one man held down the horse, another struck it with singular rapidity and dexterity, the male made a simultaneous and most violent vault: they reared, plunged, and kicked; started off at full gallop, and soon stopped their career, with their heads between their shoulders. Immovable, they smiled at the efforts of the turbulent and courageous men who unseated them; and in less than an hour the time of their mounting, it was very evident were to be the masters.—Robertson's *Farmer*.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Sentinel, 1841.

#### DINNER TO THE CONVENTION.

##### REGULAR TOASTS.

1. Our Country: Our love for her begins at home—but it does not end there.

2. Political and Commercial Independence: fathers fought for the one, let their sons end the other.

3. The Northern States: Pioneers in our cause—most honored when best imitated.

4. Tennessee: Making her first appearance, our "third assembly," like a maiden from the mountains—it is her privilege to "go ball."

After the applause which was drawn forth by this sentiment had subsided, Col. Jerome, a delegate from Tennessee, rose and responded in a very handsome manner, and concluded by offering a sentiment highly appropriate to the occasion.

5. Virginia: The cup of her fame is filled, but to fill that of her prosperity.

6. North Carolina: Modest and unassuming, pure as her own gold.

7. South Carolina: The flames of her social emporium have but brightened the path of high destiny.

The Hon. B. F. Dunkin, of Charleston, responded to this sentiment in a most happy and elegant manner, to the great delight of the company, concluding his response with the relation of an anecdote illustrative of the character of Georgia, which was amusing in the highest degree.

8. Alabama: Rising from her "late depths" like a giant from his wine."

Mr. Beane was called up by this sentiment in honor of his State, and in a short and impressive speech pledged the cordial co-operation of Alabama in the great enterprise of Southern importunity.

9. Mississippi: The fertile valley of her mighty river invites her to agricultural industry, deep perennial current beckons her to commercial enterprise. Let not her people be deaf to its appeal.

Col. John H. Miles, of Mississippi, was called up by three Delegates from that State, was called up, and responded to it in a very brief and forcible manner.

10. Florida: May the productive value of her fruits, equal the beauty of her flowers.

To this sentiment Col. Gadsden, of Florida, President of the Convention, responded in a few impressive remarks, characteristic of the man and his people alike to himself and the Territory he represented.

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## THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 1, 1838.

**SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES AND TRADE.**—We observe in view of our late exchanges, a statement, that a paper manufactory in Virginia was about filling a heavy order from the North for a fine article of paper;—take this in connection with the fact, that large quantities of Cotton yarns have been sent round from this State to the North, and found a ready sale in preference to that of their own manufacture; and we have facts illustrated which ought to be sufficiently cheering to those who are urging forward the development of Southern resources,—and such as are a sufficient answer to those who sneer at the possibility of our being able to maintain a profitable, and independent trade through our own sea-ports. Let the South in general, (and North Carolina, in particular,) only do the proper exertions, and improve the great advantages which Nature, in her bounty, has conferred,—and we shall no longer see our Cities lifeless, and the Country being rapidly deserted;—and what is more important, we shall no longer feel ourselves trammelled by a state of dependence, involving innumerable evils.

**Laws Garded on the Mississippi.**—In consequence of the low stage of water, during the season, —a number of slides have taken place on the Mississippi river bank,—some time since, accidents of the kind occurred in N. Orleans, and Vicksburg, and more recently in Natchez and Rodney,—these encroachments of the river threaten very serious consequences to Towns situated immediately on its banks.

**New York.**—The Elections in this State take place next week, commencing on Monday,—it will, doubtless, be a warm contest; both the parties talk confidently of success.

The last Greensboro' Patriot contains a Notice, that application will be made to the next Legislature to charter a Bank, to be located at Fayetteville, with a branch at Greensboro'.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**—The new Constitution in this State has been ratified by a majority of 2,113 votes.

**Penn.**—A fire has occurred at Harrisburg lately, which destroyed property to the amount of \$25,000.

**Black Hawk,** the celebrated Indian warrior has lately died.

**New Jersey.**—It was stated in our last paper, that this State had elected the Administration Congressional ticket by a small majority,—it was so divided at that time;—but it has since been ascertained that the case is just reversed;—owing to the rejection of some returns, the Whig Congressional ticket has been elected,—the Whigs also, have a majority in the Legislature.

**UNITED STATES AND TEXAS.**  
The following paragraph copied from the Washington Globe of the 17th ult., shows that the Texian Minister has lately made a formal withdrawal of the proposition made by Texas, for admission into the Union.

We understand that the Texian Minister, on the occasion of exchanging the ratifications of the boundary convention lately published, delivered to the Acting Secretary of State a note, in which, after stating in friendly terms that although, since the note of Mr. Forsyth, declining the proposition submitted by Texas for her admission into the Union, the question of annexation had been considered by the United States Government as finally disposed of; yet, inasmuch as the impression appeared still to remain upon the public mind in both countries that the proposition was still pending, they are moving every thing to have the law repealed at the next Session, so that they may buy and drink just as little as they please.

[FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]  
The Cabarrus Volunteer Artillery, having arrived safely at home, would now take the opportunity of returning their sincere and heartfelt thanks to the officers of the Salisbury Regiment, and especially to the citizens of the Town, for their hospitable attention to the Company during their late visit to them. Salisbury has ever been noted for the hospitality of its citizens, but the Company of Volunteers from Cabarrus have, on their late visit, received more than even common hospitality; and have enjoyed the commendation of their citizens in such manner, as will long be held in remembrance by every member of the Corps, and they would now present their respects to Maj. Gen. Thos. G. Polk, Col. R. W. Long, the Salisbury Musicians, and all the Officers and Soldiers belonging to the Regiment.

**NEXT LEGISLATURE.**—In a few weeks our Legislature will be again in Session: We have heard the question asked, what matters of importance will come before it?—For ourselves, we know of no very important subjects to be acted on. The last Legislature revised the Laws, and they have been printed in two Vols., at great expense; we hope therefore, there will be no necessity of undergoing that revision, and that it will be suffered to remain two years longer, at least, before the work of amending, or altering is commenced.

The new State House, will claim some attention from the Legislature,—an appropriation of one hundred and fifty, or two hundred thousand dollars will be required to complete it. The work, unquestionably, ought to be completed in the style in which it has progressed,—but if half the complaints as to the manner in which it has been conducted, are true,—and they demand consideration,—the Legislature ought to appoint new managers.

This building will cost the State at least \$500,000, before it is finished. If instead of expending \$500,000 on the State House,—suppose one costing only \$2 or \$300,000 had been built, and the balance of \$300,000 loaned out on good security to Companies to aid in building up cotton, woolen, and other manufactures;—which would have added most prosperity to the people, and honor to the State? Let the people answer.

**A PENITENTIARY.**—It has been suggested that possibly the next Legislature may take up the question of a Penitentiary, and establish one. It is to be hoped, they will do so; after the experience of our Sister States on the subject, it certainly needs no argument to prove the superior efficiency, and humanity of the penitentiary system over the barbarous punishments of our penal code, some of which, are only worthy of the feudal ages, or modern lynch law; under this present system, rogues, and villains are punished by such modes as tend to render them desperate, and utterly debased in character, so, they are turned loose, upon society to commit new depredations;—we think it will be better to put them to work at some good trade in a Penitentiary,—in this way they not only stand a chance of being reformed,—which as a moral consideration ought to be weighty,—but they will at least, pay their own expenses, and relieve the public of thousands of dollars annually; for it is a notorious fact, as we understand, that most of the charges in every county, arise from the trial and support of such as violate the law, and being unable to pay expenses, are a burden to the County.

### OUR UNIVERSITY.

We have received, through the politeness of a friend, a Catalogue of the University, lately printed, from which we are pleased to learn, that the present state of the Institution is such, as must be highly gratifying to its friends; the number of Students is larger than it has been for more than 10 years, and altogether, the College seems to be in a progressive and flourishing state; the subjoined table shows the number of resident students, annually, for twenty years past:

YEAR.	STUDENTS.	YEAR.	STUDENTS.
1819	118	1829	81
1820	127	1830	83
1821	146	1831	107
1822	165	1832	104
1823	173	1833	109
1824	157	1834	104
1825	122	1835	101
1826	112	1836	89
1827	76	1837	142
1828	85	1838	164

A very spirited excitement is now prevailing in Massachusetts, and Rhode Island; it seems that the legislatures of these States at the last Session passed a law forbidding the good people to drink any kind of liquor or wine, in less quantities than 15 gallons, or what is the same, forbidding its sale without a license, in less quantities;—the sovereign voters, are, however, determined not to submit to such wholesale guzzling, wishing, most probably to take it in smaller and more temperate allowances; they are moving every thing to have the law repealed at the next Session, so that they may buy and drink just as little as they please.

### [FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.]

The Cabarrus Volunteer Artillery, having arrived safely at home, would now take the opportunity of returning their sincere and heartfelt thanks to the officers of the Salisbury Regiment, and especially to the citizens of the Town, for their hospitable attention to the Company during their late visit to them. Salisbury has ever been noted for the hospitality of its citizens, but the Company of Volunteers from Cabarrus have, on their late visit, received more than even common hospitality; and have enjoyed the commendation of their citizens in such manner, as will long be held in remembrance by every member of the Corps, and they would now present their respects to Maj. Gen. Thos. G. Polk, Col. R. W. Long, the Salisbury Musicians, and all the Officers and Soldiers belonging to the Regiment.

W. M. HENDERSON, Capt.

In behalf of the Co.

### [From our Fayetteville Correspondence.]

FAVETTEVILLE, Oct. 27, 1838.

The business of our piece, during the present week, has not been very lively for the reason: our merchants have all received, and are receiving, their winter supply of goods, groceries, &c., of which there are good stocks now in market, and can be had at very reasonable prices, when compared with the prices country produce commands. Flour, during the week, has sold from 25¢, from waggon; Corn 75 a 85; Wheat (but little coming in) 81.25 a 1.30; Cotton 10 a 11½; Boxcax 25; Feathers 45; Tallow 12½; Butter 15 a 20, all taken ready at rates quoted; (a load good mountain Butter sold to-day for 20 cents per lb.) Flaxseed 21.10 a 1.15, and in ready sale; Bacon, the market is pretty well supplied with—waggon price 12½ a 13½, store price 14 a 16; Lard 12½ a 14, not plenty: Our market is well supplied with good beef, sold to-day at 4½ a 5½; Pork 6 a 7½; Sugar, fat 9 a 10, prime 10 a 11½; Coffee 12½ a 13½; Salt, sack #275, basket 50, Welt. 70 a 75; Molasses 37½ a 42; Iron, rolled 5 a 5½; Ditts, swedes 5½ a 6; Band and Hoop 8 a 10; Sole leather 25; Nails 7½; Lead 8; Shot, per bag 22.50; Powder, Drums \$1.50; Cheese, sack 10½ a 11; &c. These have been a number of waggons in, during

the week, most of which were loaded with goods and groceries for country, merchants.

There have been no arrivals during the present week, but the steamer Cotton Plant, which brought up full freight, and has since departed for Wilmington, N.C., departed to-day, but Nemo, of the Elizabeth line.—The brig Bellona reported in, below Wilmington, had not got up 20th A. M., but had taken a pilot, we learn off the Bar on 35th, and was expected up 20th P. M.

### D I E D.

Suddenly, in Mocksville, Davie County, on Thursday morning the 23rd ult., Mrs. MARIA YOUNG, wife of T. M. Young, and eldest daughter of Thomas McNeely, Esq., aged 18 years.

To the sensitive and reflective mind there is always something painfully touching when a separation takes place between the spirit and the body. This universal feeling may be lessened or increased by circumstances, but it still exists, and we feel no less solicitude when witnessing the last agonies of the poor, stretched upon "uneasy pallets" of straw, in smoky mud-walled cottages, than the expiring throes of nature in silicon couches in the perfumed chambers of the great.

When the aged die—when the soul at last forakes its earthly tenement—when its deserted walls, racked and shattered by the storms of a century, at length top down—we even then experience some lingering emotions of regret. When the middle aged die—when the strong man is stricken to the dust, just as the goal of distinction is in sight—when his noble aspirations are stilled at the very period when his bosom is throbbing with hope at their realization—when his arms fail lifeless just as he is about stretching it forth to grasp the garlands that are to decorate his temples—then, too, humanity asserts her prerogative and claims the tribute of a tear. But when the young, the amiable, and the beautiful die—to see the thousand cords which bind them to earth, suddenly severed, and the soul take wing! Oh! it is enough to melt even the unrelenting heart of Stoicism itself.

The subject of this notice needs no eulogy. Her virtues are engraved on the hearts of all who knew her. And if any thing could give consolation to a bereaved husband and her numerous relations and friends, it is reflection that her spirit fled before it became tarnished by the sins, or embittered by the sorrows of the world, and is now enjoying the unspeakable rewards of a life spent in the love and practice of every christian virtue.

"The beautiful is vanished and returns not."

[Comm.]

In Davidson County, near Lexington, on the 17th ult., at the residence of her mother, Miss ELIZABETH WETHERO, aged 16 years.

In Stokes Co., on the 22nd of September, MARTHA ELIZABETH, daughter of Theophilus M. Stinson, aged two years. On the 30th of the same month, just a week later, and in the same house, Mr. HUBBARD STIMSON, brother to the bereaved father mentioned above, aged 19. And 3 days later, on the 3rd ultimo, Mr. ERASMIUS STIMSON, another brother, aged 22 years. Thus have three members been snatched away, from the same family, in about 10 days.

These were highly respectable young men, and leave behind them a widowed mother, and several brothers, and other relatives to lament their early death.

The long procession that followed them to the grave, ceased, and how much they sympathized with the bereaved.

The death of the latter, Mr. Erasmus Stinson, is the more affecting from the fact that he was to have been married on the evening of the day on which he was consigned to the tomb. The admonition of our Savior, "be ye also ready," is powerfully enforced by these dispensations of Divine Providence. [Comm.]

In Mocksville, Davie County, on the 28th ultimo, WINCHEN SHIEKS, son of Christian and Catharine Shieks, aged 14 years,—a very promising youth.

WE are authorized to say that the Salisbury Races are postponed until Spring at which time due notice will be given.

Salisbury, Nov. 1, 1838.

### FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale

### TWO FIRST-RATE

North'm Barouches

### AND HARNESS.

made to order—under his own eye.

One is calculated for two or four horses, and is a most

### Splendid Establishment.

The other is lighter, yet equally well made, and calculated for a close or open

### FAMILY CARRIAGE.

Also, two pair of young Northern matched Horses, (driven together or separate,) and two excellent single Northern Horses—fast trotters.

Any person wishing to purchase either of the above named property would do well to call and see them.

C. R. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Nov. 1, 1838.

4t

A Gun taken by mistake or design.

THE Subscriber stepped into Michael Brown's Store on the day of the General Muster, and set his rifle down near the door to purchase some articles, and on turning to go out, he discovered his gun had been taken away, but 't w old one left standing in its stead.' The Subscriber's gun was a plain well made stock and mountings and can be known by the breach piece being of two pieces and brazed together, and on the tailow box piece were engraved two bands. The one left in the room of it, is an old rifle, with the stock fractured in several places, and tacked on with nails, and the ram-rod stained with Army Fortis, in twisted stripes.

The person, whoever he may be, that made the exchange, will have the goodness to return the rifle where he found it, and take his own; if so, no questions will be asked.

JNO. RICE.

20x3t

COPAL Varnish, English patent Japan Varnish, Cabinet Sizing, Black Varnish for Harness Makers, Copal Varnish for Carriage makers, Japan used for painting for Cabinet makers, Sizing for Cabinet makers, made and sold, wholesale or retail.

C. C. HARRISON.

Salisbury, Nov. 1, 1838.

6m

New Fall and Winter Goods.

THE Subscriber invites all his customers and friends, before they purchase elsewhere, to come and examine his new supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, for fear they should miss the best of bargains ever sold in the County of Iredell. He flatters himself that he can please the fancy of both old and young.

A. ROBY.

Oak Forest, Oct. 25, 1838.

25

### Stop the Thief!!

A black leather trunk, property of DAVID BROWN, German emigrant, was taken from behind the Stage, between Col. W. Price's & Grimes', on Tuesday morning last. The trunk is about 30 inches long and wide, and rather over 2 feet long, with the leather somewhat torn from the back. It contained nearly the whole property of its owner, consisting of a few documents marked D. B. and several articles of merchandise, with which he was travelling Southward, to look out a home for his family. Some of these articles may lead to the detection of the Thief, and are therefore exhibited. A blue cloth coat, with black velvet collar, 6 Morris Shawls, 8 doz. German Silver Spoons, large and small, and 4 Accordions, (German manufacture, differing considerably from those usually found in this region.) The owner is prepared to identify any of the above or any other contents of the Trunk.

Mr. B. is a stranger to our language and customs, and this circumstance impresses a double obligation on all good citizens to spare no proper means for detecting the Thief.

Editor.—Editors on both sides of Danville, especially in Greensborough, Salisbury and Lynchburg, will be doing an act of charity to copy this advertisement and direct public attention to it. Information may be sent to Col. W. Price, Capt. Warner, or Mr. Conner of Rockingham, or to this office.

### Land For Sale.

THE Subscriber will sell a Tract of land consisting of 123 Acres, lying on the main road leading from Salisbury to Wilkesboro, 11 miles from Salisbury. About 20 Acres of this land is in fine order for cultivation, the balance is woodland, and as well numbered as any land in the country. There are a few common improvements.

Any one wishing to purchase will please call on the premises, within two or three weeks.

JAMES WATSON.

Oct. 18, 1838.

21: 2

American Physician's Annual.

It is a remarkable fact, that there has been no such work, or compilation, so remarkably summarized, as the American Physician's Annual. Its object is to advocate its truth, and to call upon it, or answer the specific questions which are directed to it, in many cases, in the most interesting, since the most interesting and daily recurring, who could have a publication, are almost incalculable.

The science of medicine has made such rapid progress, through which to present to the public, and to denote all the new facts which affect our health, and theories which are educated in the course of medical science throughout the world, that it should be so. The most important bearing upon it, or upon the medical profession, is that it is now in a position to present to the public, and to have their science to have on record, and law, there is no publication more appropriate than this, than having a journal.

It is true that some periodicals, like the works of a less popular character, do not admit articles in favor of phrenology, to meet the present necessity. A work, however, avowedly phrenological—one, which constitutes a permanent dependency of man, open for the expression of opinions and theories, principles connected with those facts in man, and a strong feeling of this necessity, causes the publisher to present the prospectus of the American Phrenological Journal and Miscellany.

The object of this work will be to present the liveliest and most interesting and illustrative of the very numerous confirmatory and illustrative of the true nature of phrenology;—to show the true bearings of this science: (physical, intellectual, and moral).

Theology, and on Mental and Moral Philosophy; all these subjects there is encouragement for contributions from several able pens;—and the editor himself will not, it is believed, be inconsiderable.

The religious character of the work will be evangelized; for one prominent object

existence is, to wrest Phrenology out of the hands, who in ignorance of its true nature, suppose that they find in it an heretical

subvert the truth of revealed religion, the bonds of human accountability, and moral

A frequent subject of discussion in our pages will be, The Harmony between the truths

and those of Phrenology. And on the

religious bearings of our science, we are

truly candid, and the conscientiously thoughtful respondents we shall always welcome to our

will always be treated with kindness, honest and respectful objectors to the

captions and cavillers will ensure to receive

the best contempt; and the ignorant persons

to overthrow a science which he will never

to investigate, may expect a mortified result.

As our object is the establishment of the

the communication of those which are

militate against Phrenology; and we pro-

pose to publish them, in all cases in which we

theory vouches for their genuineness; and

the facts in the several cases are furnished

as we must form our own judgment of the

development in all cases on which we express

it is obvious that we cannot receive, in the

opinion of non-phrenological or anti-phre-

nology, as to the degree in which the several

or, or all, or a part of it, properly certified to

nature.

Original Essays on Phrenological subjects

part of the Journal; as also, Reviews of Philo-

and anti-Phrenological works; nor shall we

sent to our readers such matters of interest as

standard excellence, and which are not gen-

eral to the American public. Our facts we

ourselves shall be bona fide such; and as often as

we shall accompany our descriptions with

fine cuts: indeed, we intend send excep-

tional number will be issued without two or three

To encourage Phrenologists of talent (and

professional men who are Phrenologists) to

work with their contributions, we offer for a

term, as liberal a compensation per printed

page as can be reasonably expected.

As the editor does not promise to endorse

his correspondents may communicate; nor will

they admit into the work. To cover, however, espe-

cially if it affect the interests of merit and ability,

he claims the right of correction, in the case of

or of the suppression of the objectionable matter

communications for which compensation is

must be so prepared as to fit for the public eye.

In conclusion we may be so allowed to say,

pecuniary value of each number will depend much

the extent to which the work is patronized.

It is with the desire to know and to promulgate truth. Hence a large subscription list will be obtained, a considerable portion of the profits will be devoted to the promotion and improvement of the work, without an increase of expense to the subscribers. More frequent illustrations and embellishments will, in that case, be induced by the attractions of the work, be thus multiplied.

#### TERMS:

1. The American Phrenological Journal will be issued monthly, commencing on the 1st of October next.

2. Each number will contain at least 20 pages, making a volume of not less than 240 pages in responding in point of mechanical execution and best periodicals of the day.

3. The work will be furnished to subscribers \$1.00 per annum for a single copy; \$5 (current in Philadelphia or New York) for three copies, or \$10 (current in Europe) for seven copies sent to one address.

4. OXFORD and LITERARY STUDENTS, single copy to be furnished at \$1.50 per annum; and to enter eight or more of such, it will be reduced to one copy, sent to one address, and the subscriber will be charged \$1.50 per annum.

5. Extra Branches, Latin, per Session, \$5.00

French, do, 10.00

Drawing and Painting in Water Colors, 8.00

Embroidering and Silk and Chenille, 6.00

per Course, 5.00

Lamp-Mat and Worsted Work, do, 5.00

Music on Piano or Guitar, per Session, 25.00

Scholars will be charged from the time of entering, but no deduction made for absence, except in case of protracted sickness.

N. R. Parents and Guardians are respectfully requested to specify what Church, they wish their children to attend.

Salisbury, September 27, 1838.

" The Raleigh Register will please insert the above

four times, and forward the amount to Salisbury for payment.

Postmasters throughout the country will please act as agents for this Journal.

## Blanks! Blanks!

We would inform our friends in public

that we have just completed the

large and splendid stock of Blanks, of almost

subscription now in use. (See handbill.)

### Executor's Sale.

**T**HIS subscriber, an Executor of Mrs. Sarah Gaskins of Raleigh, deceased, will sell at public auction on Friday evening and Saturday the 20th and 21st days of October next, at her plantation, about ten miles East of Raleigh, all the crop of Wheat, Corn and Peas, and all the stock of Horses, Cattle, and Hogs, and the Plantation Utensils, consisting of Cart, Waggon, Ploughs, etc.; and on Wednesday the 31st of October, at the same place, all the Negroes belonging to said Estate—forty-six in number—consisting of men, women, boys, girls, and children, will be offered for sale. The negroes will be sold in families, pursuant to the directions of the Will.

**T**erms.—The crop and plantation utensils will be sold on a credit of six months for all sums over \$10—for \$10 and under, cash. A part of the negroes, to the amount of about \$5,000, will be sold on a credit of 6 months, for notes negotiable and payable at the Bank of the State of North Carolina, in Raleigh; and the balance will be sold on a credit of twelve months, with interest from the date. Bond and satisfactory security will be required for the purchase money, before the property is changed.

D. W. STONE.  
Raleigh, N. C. Sept. 3, 1838. 14: 6.

### SCULPTURING.

J. HOUDSHouser

**R**EPECTFULLY inform his friends and the public, that he is still at his old business of

### STONE-CUTTING,

seven miles South of Salisbury, and about  $\frac{1}{2}$  a mile from the old Charleston Road, where he is preparing to accommodate those wishing work in his line. He now has on hand and for sale, a good supply of MILL-STONES, of various sizes and prices, from twenty-five to thirty dollars a pair, of the best grit and workmanship;—also WINDOW-SILLS, from \$2 to \$2.50; DOOR-SILLS from \$2 to \$3; DOOR-STEPS \$1.50; ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS from fifty to seventy-five cents; TOMB-STONES from \$10 to \$15; GOLD (up shaft) GRINDERS \$20 a piece.

The Subscriber hopes by close attention to business, and his determination to furnish none but the best article, and on reduced terms, to merit and receive a liberal portion of public patronage.

Rowan County, April 18, 1838. 12m

### CIRCULAR.

The article published below, concerning the new and popular doctrine advanced by the illustrious Goelcke of Germany, cannot fail of exciting a deep and thrilling interest throughout our country.

### GOELICKE'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

a medicine of more value to man than the vast mines of Austria, or even the united treasures of our globe,—a medicine, which is obtained equally from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a THREE-FOLD power,—a medicine, which, though designed as a remedy for consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system,—a medicine which begins to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the grasp of the INEVITABLE GRAVE.

**D**OSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or a quarter drop.

PRIOR.—Three and one-third six dollars (\$2.50) per HALF OUNCE.

### NEW WATCHES, JEWELLERY AND CUTLERY.

JOHN C. PALMER has just returned from Philadelphia, with a very

Fine Assortment of the above articles, of an entirely new fashion. A large assortment of

### Superior RAZORS and KNIVES.

He can safely say that his assortment is superior to any in the western part of the State.—Call and see.

Watch and Clocks repaired as usual, and warranted for twelve months.

Salisbury, Nov. 3, 1837. 1f

### NEW FASHIONS, FOR FALL & WINTER, 1838.

HORACE H. BEARD,

**R**EPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS at his old stand on main street, next door to the Apothecary Store. He is ever ready to execute the orders of his customers in a style and manner not surpassed by any workman in the western part of the State. He is in the regular receipt of the latest London and New York FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the fashionable at all times.

**C**utting garments of all kinds attended to promptly; and the latest Fashions furnished at all times to country tailors, and instructions given in cutting.

Salisbury, Jan. 1, 1838.

### SCULPTURING.

**T**HE Subscriber wishes to inform his customers and the public generally, that he still carries on the

### Stone Cutting Business,

and is ever ready to execute, in a very superior manner, all descriptions of work in his line.

**G**old Grinders, Mill-Stones, Windows and Door-sills, Door-steps and Tomb-stones, are executed in a very sure style. His grit for Mill-Stones is very good. Mr. Philip also begs to inform the public that he can execute Engravings of various kinds—He will Engrave marble-slabs neatly, and granite tomb-stones can be well executed if desired. His charges shall always be reasonable, and as accurate as possible.

Persons wishing to have work done in the above line, will do well to call at the residence of Mr. Phillips, seven miles south of Salisbury.

Enoch E. PHILLIPS.

August 26, 1838. 1f

Dr. Pleasant Henderson,

OFFERS his Professional Services to the Citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity. He occupies the Brick office of the late Dr. Mitchell.

Salisbury, May 10, 1838.

### The road to Wealth insured for Fifty Cents.

Just commenced, a new and valuable monthly publication, adapted to the purpose of every Farmer, and designed to propagate all useful and practical information concerning the Silk growing in the United States, entitled

### THE AMERICAN SILK GROWER.

AND EARNER'S ANNUAL;  
Enriched with appropriate Engravings, edited by  
WARD CHENEY & BROTHERS,  
Burlington, N. J.

and published by  
CHARLES ALEXANDER, Philadelphia.

The first number of this highly important and valuable work, is now ready for delivery to subscribers. We beg leave respectfully to call the attention of our citizens to the praiseworthy objects it has in view, and for the promotion of which it has been put into operation.

There has not probably heretofore been a time when the attention of the people of this country was as much engaged on the subject of the Silk Culture as at present; nor a time when those who have already embarked in this business felt such entire confidence, not only that liberal profits may be derived from it, but also in their ability to produce as good Silk as can be prepared in any part of the world.

It is believed that all that is now wanting to fully establishing this great interest in the country, with all its vast advantages, is but the disseminating of plain practical information concerning it;

Men sans sens corpore sens—a sound mind in a sound body—is the sine qua non—the absolute requisite—for any efficient effort in the attainment of human ends.

The mind active to little purpose. Enjoyment is not there; and the finest laid plans are rendered abortive by the shattered condition of our tenement of clay.

But say that a man could obtain wealth—that he could secure the gold of Ophir, and bring home all the treasures of the mine of Golconda, yet without health, where would be his happiness? He would be miserable in the midst of his gold and his diamonds; he would pine away in wretchedness and despair; and he would complain with the wise man of old, "All is vanity and vexation of spirit!" His limbs are racked with pain, and he cannot rest; his appetite is gone, and he loathes his food; his stomach is oppressed with nausea, and he turns sickening away at the sounds of a magnificent Providence.

He would give all he is worth—nay, all the world, if he had it for the poor, but healthy man's appetite.